Appendix table 8-29.
Public assessment of the use of mice in scientific research, by selected characteristics: 1999
(Percentages)

Characteristic	Strongly agree	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Sample size
All adults	10	60	2	21	7	1,882
Sex						
Male	14	65	2	15	4	900
Female	6	55	3	27	9	982
Formal education						
Less than high school	7	60	1	26	6	403
High school graduate	9	59	3	22	7	1,111
Baccalaureate degree and higher	17	60	2	16	5	368
Science/mathematics education[a]						
Low	8	60	3	23	6	1,051
Middle	9	59	1	22	9	480
High	15	61	2	17	5	351
Age						
18 to 24	6	47	2	29	16	263
25 to 34	8	61	3	22	6	440
35 to 44	11	60	3	20	6	395
45 to 54	14	60	1	20	5	295
55 to 64	11	65	2	18	4	191
65 and older	10	66	2	18	4	296
Attentiveness to science and technology[b]						
Attentive public	15	56	2	21	6	216
Interested public	13	60	2	20	5	836
Residual public	6	60	3	23	8	830
Question order						
Mice first	13	58	3	20	6	978
Dogs and chimps first	7	62	2	23	6	904

NOTE: Responses are to the following question: "Scientists should be allowed to do research that causes pain and injury to animals like mice if it produces new information about human health problems. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?"

[a]Respondents were classified as having a "high" level of science/mathematics education if they took nine or more high school and college science/math courses. They were classified as "middle" if they took six to eight such courses, and as "low" if they took five or fewer.

[b]To be classified as attentive to a given policy area, an individual must indicate that he or she is "very interested" in that issue area, report that he or she is "very well informed" about it, and be a regular reader of a daily newspaper or relevant national magazine. Citizens who report that they are "very interested" in an issue area, but who do not think that they are "very well informed" about it, are classified as the "interested public." All other individuals are classified as members of the "residual public" for that issue area. The attentive public for science and technology combines the attentive public for new scientific discoveries and the attentive public for new inventions and technologies. Any individual who is not attentive to either of those issues but who is a member of the interested public for at least one of those issues is classified as a member of the interested public for science and technology. All other individuals are classified as members of the residual public for science and technology.

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resource Studies (NSF/SRS), *NSF Survey of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology, 1999* (and earlier years). For a complete set of data from the survey, see J.D. Miller and L. Kimmel, *Public Attitudes Toward Science and Technology, 1979–1999, Integrated Codebook* (Chicago: International Center for the Advancement of Scientific Literacy, Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1999); and unpublished tabulations.

See page 8-22 in Volume 1.